

REMARKS

Claims 1-6, 8-14, 16-21, and 23-25 are pending in the present application. Claims 7, 15, and 22 are canceled. Claims 1, 8, 9, 16, 17, 23, and 24 are amended. Claim 25 is added. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

Amendments are made to the Abstract to be of the proper length. No new matter has been added by any of the amendments to the specification.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation

The Office Action rejects claims 1-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by *Wittenburg et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,515,656). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Wittenburg teaches synchronized spatial-temporal browsing of images for assessment of content. A hierarchical data file 20 references a plurality of multimedia files 24. A translational tool 26 converts the information in the hierarchical data file 20 into a user interface for displaying the multimedia data files in a manner similar to flipping pages. See *Wittenburg*, col. 4, lines 5-49; col. 7, line 58, to col. 8, line 60.

In contradistinction, the present invention allows a user to navigate among pages within a series of linked pages. Computer users that browse Web content often encounter series of pages that are linked together. To navigate among the series of linked pages, the user must locate a link from each page to the next or previous page. The user must then move the mouse cursor to that link and select the link. The present invention solves the disadvantages associated with typical browsing techniques by automatically associating a series link control with a link to a contiguous page within a series of pages. Claim 1, as amended, recites:

1. A method, in a data processing system, for navigation between pages within a series of pages, comprising:
 - receiving a document, wherein the document comprises a current page within a series of pages and wherein each page within the series of pages includes a link to a contiguous page within the series of pages;
 - responsive to receiving the document, identifying a series link in the current page, wherein the series link references a contiguous page within the series of pages; and
 - responsive to a series link being identified in the current page, automatically associating a series link control with the series link, wherein activation of the series link control results in navigation to the contiguous page referenced by the series link.

Wittenburg does not teach or fairly suggest the claimed features, particularly as recited, in combination, in claim 1.

More particularly, with respect to the individual claim limitations, *Wittenburg* does not teach or suggest receiving a document that is one of a series of pages wherein each page within the series of pages includes a link to a next or previous page within the series of pages, as recited in claim 1. Rather, the multimedia files in *Wittenburg* are image files, video files, audio files, or the like. *Wittenburg* does not teach or suggest that the multimedia files include a link to a next page or a previous page in a series of pages. Rather, the multimedia files of *Wittenburg* are organized using a separate hierarchical data file. Therefore, while *Wittenburg* does allow a user to navigate a plurality of multimedia files, *Wittenburg* does not solve the same problem that is addressed by the present invention. Thus, it follows that *Wittenburg* also does not solve the problem in the same manner or achieve the same result.

The Office Action alleges that *Wittenburg* teaches receiving a document that is a current page within a series of pages in col. 9, lines 60-63. The cited portion of *Wittenburg* reads as follows:

The user interface of FIG. 6 may generally be described as a slide show presentation by which the user may begin a multimedia presentation associated with the first item in the menu area 62.

While *Wittenburg* does teach that multimedia files may be presented as a slide show, there is no teaching of *Wittenburg* of a series of pages wherein each page in the series of pages includes a link to a contiguous page in the series of pages. Thus, *Wittenburg* may teach presenting a multimedia data file as a current file in a presentation display area, but not a current page in a series of linked page, as claimed and, more particularly, as recited in combination with the other claim features.

The Office Action also alleges that *Wittenburg* teaches identifying a series link in the current page (multimedia file), wherein the series link references a next or previous page within the series of pages in reference number 66 of Figure 6. The cited drawing from *Wittenburg* is reproduced as follows:

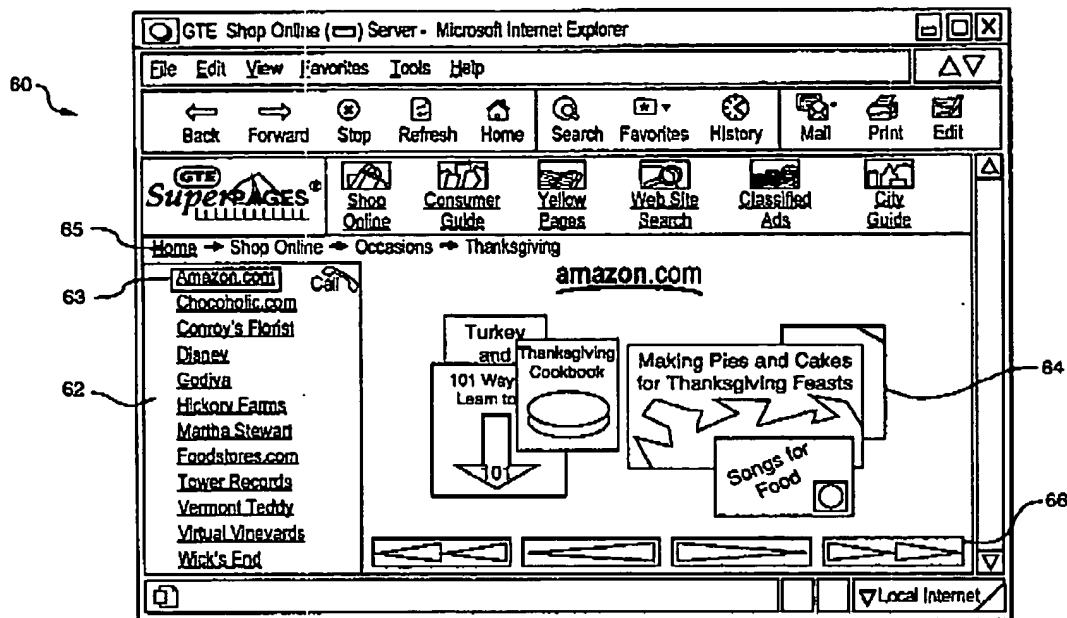


FIG. 6

As described in the applied reference, the user may control presentation of multimedia data in presentation area 64 using control area 66. See *Wittenburg*, col. 6, line 63, to col. 7, line 7. However, there is no teaching in *Wittenburg* that the multimedia files (current page) include a series link to a next page or previous page in a series of pages, as recited in claim 1. The Office Action proffers no analysis as to why a control area for controlling presentation of multimedia files is somehow equivalent to identifying a series link in the current page, where the series link references a contiguous page in a series of pages.

Furthermore, the Office Action alleges that *Wittenburg* teaches associating a series link control with the series link in col. 8, lines 1-7. The cited portion of *Wittenburg* states:

The user may control the speed or direction in which the images or other multimedia data which correspond to various items listed in the menu area 62 are displayed to the user. For example, as will be described in paragraphs that follow, control display 66 includes buttons which provide for backward and forward review of the multimedia data presented in the presentation area 64.

While the cited portion does indeed teach button controls that may be used to control presentation of multimedia data, there is no teaching in *Wittenburg* of associating a control with a series link in a current page that references a contiguous page in a series of pages, as recited, in combination, in claim 1. The Office Action proffers no analysis as to why a control display for controlling presentation of images or other multimedia data is somehow equivalent to associating a series link control with a series link in the current page, where the series link references a contiguous page in a series of pages.

The applied reference fails to teach or suggest each and every claim limitation; therefore, *Wittenburg* does not anticipate claim 1. Because the Office Action does not point out where each and every feature is taught or explain why the cited teachings are interpreted to be equivalent to the claim limitations, the Office Action does not establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation for claim 1. Independent claims 9, 17, and 24, as well as new claim 25, recite subject matter addressed above with respect to claim 1 and are allowable for the same reasons. Since claims 2-6, 8, 10-14, 16, 18-21, and 23 depend from claims 1, 9, and 17, the same distinctions between *Wittenburg* and the invention recited in claims 1, 9, and 17 apply for these claims. Additionally, claims 2-6, 8, 10-14, 16, 18-21, and 23 recite other additional combinations of features not suggested by the reference.

More particularly, with respect to claims 2, 10, and 18, the Office Action alleges that *Wittenburg* teaches searching links in the current page for a keyword in col. 10, lines 20-24. The cited portion of *Wittenburg* states:

In other words, the user is provided with context feedback information describing where at any particular time multimedia data in the presentation area is located relative to the menu items 72.

Neither the cited portion, nor any other portion of *Wittenburg*, teaches or suggests searching links in a current page for a keyword, because *Wittenburg* does not teach that the multimedia data files include links. In other words, since *Wittenburg* does not teach or suggest multimedia data files that belong to a series of pages, where each page includes a link to a next page or previous page in the series, *Wittenburg* cannot teach identifying a series link by searching for a keyword in the links of current page. The Office Action proffers no analysis as to why context feedback information is somehow

equivalent to searching links in a document for a keyword. It follows that *Wittenburg* also fails to teach searching link text, graphic filename, alt text, and uniform resource locator of a link, as recited in claims 3 and 11.

With respect to claims 4, 5, 13, 19, and 29, the Office Action alleges that *Wittenburg* teaches searching a uniform resource locator for an ascending or descending number or an alphabetic sequence with respect to a uniform resource locator of a current page in col. 4, lines 60-63 and Figure 2A. However, Figure 2A of *Wittenburg* and the corresponding description in col. 4, lines 60-63 describe a hierarchical data file. This hierarchical data file is not a current page within a series of linked pages, as recited in the claims. Furthermore, the cited portion of *Wittenburg* makes no mention of searching for ascending or descending numbers or alphabetic sequences, as alleged in the Office Action. Because the Office Action does not point out where each and every feature is taught or explain why the cited teachings are interpreted to be equivalent to the claim limitations, the Office Action does not establish a *prima facie* case of anticipation for claims 4, 5, 13, 19, and 29.

Still further, with respect to claims 8, 16, and 23, the Office Action alleges that *Wittenburg* discloses associating the series link control with the series link comprises automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link in col. 15, lines 37-43.

Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited portion of *Wittenburg* states:

Subsequently, movement away from the spatial area corresponding to the user control arrow stops the presentation. Generally, the mouse over the arrow button area serves as a trigger for starting a temporal sequence and the mouse leaving this predetermined area causes the presentation of the multimedia data items to cease. This is in direct contrast to prior designs which require mouse clicks, for example, indicating users selection to start and stop display.

While the cited portion of *Wittenburg* does teach that presentation of multimedia data is controlled by the user moving a mouse cursor with respect to a spatial area, *Wittenburg* does not teach or suggest automatically placing the mouse pointer over the series link. More particularly, *Wittenburg* does not teach or suggest automatically placing the cursor

over the series link without intervention from a user, as recited in amended claims 8, 16, and 23.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-6, 8-14, 16-21, 23, and 24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Furthermore, *Wittenburg* does not teach, suggest, or give any incentive to make the needed changes to reach the presently claimed invention. *Wittenburg* actually teaches away from the presently claimed invention because it teaches using a separate hierarchical data file to organize multimedia data, as opposed to receiving a series of linked pages, as in the presently claimed invention.

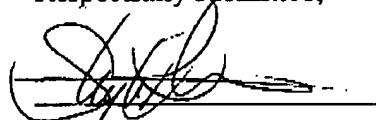
II. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the prior art of record and is now in condition for allowance.

The Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the Examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,



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